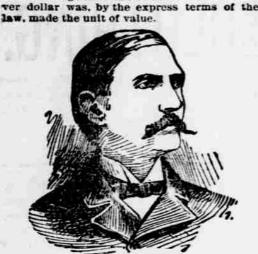
Reads Cleveland and the "Sound Money" Democrats Out of the Party and Nominates "Nilver Dick" Bland for the Presidency.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 23.-In his speech before the assembled silver democratic editors of Missouri in this city to-day, Gov. Stone made a strong plea for bimetallism. The governor said that he would not on this occasion discuss the philosophical or economic phases of the money question, as he presumed that the members of this convention of silver editors already had settled convictions on the subject of silver coinage. He thought they knew what they wanted, and that they had met to secure greater co-operation in promoting the cause they advocated. In

"In the discussion of this question of silver coinage there are some things that ought to be conceded, because they can not be truthfully or honestly disputed. Of these things I may "1. That gold and silver are both recognized

in the constitution as the money metals of the "2. That from the adoption of our first national coinage laws in 1792 down to 1873 the sil-



"3. That during the first century of our national life both metals had free entry to the mints of the United States, but the silver dollar remained the legal unit of value.

4. That the so-called demonetization clause in the act of 1873, if not surreptitiously inserted and passed, was passed without the knowledge of a large majority of the senators and representatives then in congress or of the sident of the United States: and also without the question having been in any degree discussed before and passed upon by the people." No fair or truthful man, at all familiar withour financial history, can dispute these propositions. Another thing: In all fairness it ought to be admitted, for it is true, that from

hid as a secret in the act of 1873, up to 1885, the democratic party was universally regarded as the uncompromising opponent of silver denetization and favored restoring it to its former rights in the mintage of the country. actual, practical bimetallism, and hence of the immediate restoration of silver coinage On the other hand, the republican party stood forth as the opponents of the de this question. From the days of Jefferson to the days of Cleveland the democratic party, as a political organization, advocated the free coinage of both gold and silver, upon equal terms, and upon such ratio as congress might from time to time, determine, with a view to keeping both metals in circulation at a parity In 1885, some three months after his first election. Mr. Cleveland, in a letter to Gen Warner and others, gave notice to congress and the country that he was not in sympathy began the first serious difference between democrats on the subject of silver coinage From that day forth Mr. Cleveland, aided by New York and New England financiers, has sought to lead the party away from its ancient policy upon this question, and to bring it into ine with the financial ideas advocated, first by the old federal party, then by the Whigs

sy upon democrats within our own ranks. Because of Mr. Cleveland's hostility to silver coinage I openly and publicly opposed his nomination in 1892. In March of that year, in a public speech I delivered at Jefferson City. I declared my opposition to his nomination on account of his financial views, and expressed a fear that if he should be nominated and elected he would divide his party from one ocean to the other. Nonetheless, after his nomination I yielded my own views and supported him with the utmost loyalty and vigor. We were all told that the tariff was the question of superior and immediate importance, and that we must let the money question alone for the present. And so we accordingly subordinated our views on the money question, repressed our apprehensions, trusted our leaders, fell into line, fought a great battle and won a

and finally by the republicans. This is the

simple truth of history, and it ought not to be

denied. This remarkable exploit of the presi-

dent has forced a most unfortazate controver

But hope has turned to ashes on our lips Tariff legislation even has proved a disappointment. Hardly had our shouts of victory died away before the air was heavy with whispers of "conservatism." The tariff was relegated to the rear.

THE SHERMAN ACT.

Congress was convened in special session and commanded to enact a law unconditionally repealing the Sherman act, which, undesirable as it was, was the only statute then in existence authorizing the coinage of a silver dollar. The friends of silver coinage, or bimetallism, and the two things are necessarily synonymous, were willing to repeal the Sherman law, for they had voted against it, pro vided the Bland act, or something better, or as good, could be enacted in its stead. They were unwilling to wipe every vestige of silver legis lation from the statutes. But Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Sherman, who acted in constant and close co-operation, would have nothing short of unconditional repeal, and they were suc-

During that struggle we were told that Mr. Cleveland was really in favor of bimetallism. and that as soon as the obnoxious Sherman law was out of the way he would inaugurate a financial policy favorable to silver legislation and a better currency system. That hope, however, was soon blasted by his veto of the bill to coin the silver seigniorage, and by announcing the purpose of the government to absolutely waive its option to pay its currency obligations in either coin. This new policy made every obligation of the United States payable in gold at the option of the holder, although vast sums were, by the terms of the law and the obligations themselves, payable in either coin, at the option of the government. The laws of congress were set aside by the order of the prestient, and we were brought at ears not only to a single gold standard, but to practical gold nometallism. The immediate result was a disastrous panie. And to maintain this new system of finance the treasury of the United States has been put under the guardianship of New York bankers, who have made millions of dollars out of our taxpayers in negotiating bonds sold by them to maintain the gold re-

Is it not remarkable that an administration for which you and I, in common with our dem- | age of both metals at the existing commercial ocratic brethren throughout the country are the republican party. under the leadership of policy should be to so treat the subject as to Senator Sherman, in its effort to establish gold encourage and promote, rather than to dis- will dry quickly, but not directly in only partially accomplish, and had almost silver builion. We must begin somewhere. ed because of our sturdy opposition, Mr. Cleveland, the man of our own choosing,

has put upon us. Shar we accept from Cleveland what we is accomplished under one man or another by the side of my democratic brethren here in can increase the amount of silver in the silver Missouri against this thing. I am amazed. I dollar, or it can do both. can scarcely realize that it is to-day a question in this state whether the democratic party shall benceforth stand for silver or against it. I deny Mr. Cleveland's right to commit the money" and "honest money." But no kind of his fellow citizens who trusted him and sup-

ported him.

to best for the country; whether silver should be coined or demonstrized: whether the equal ecinage of both metals will promote or prejudice the best interests of the people, are ques-tions about which men are at liberty to differ, and about which they do entertain the most radical differences of opinion. These differnces of opinion make the necessity for political parties. Parties are formed so that citizens having substantially the same views may

co-operate. There is no need of two parties for two sets of men having the same opinions and advocating the same policies. The democratic republican parties have heretofore represented opposing ideas. The question of silver coinage was one of the great questions about which they differed. The republican party, since 1873, has opposed the free coinage of silver: the democratic party favored it. But if Mr. Cleveland is to have his way, then we will have the anomaly of two great opposing parties entirely agreed upon the leading issue of the age. This can only be done by a complete surrender of and reversal of the policy of the democratic party. I am positively, obstinately and unalterably opposed to that. For twenty years I have been standfighting for the free coinage of silver. I desire to continue the fight right in the same line and by the side of the same old democratic war-Priors. If others have lost courage or changed the course of his remarks the governor other party affiliations. But I protest against and oppose any man or set of men either leading or kicking the democratic party into the republican camp. I account that man the

enemy of my party who undertakes it. The question is: Where will the democratic party stand in the future? This question must be settled among ourselves. It must be settled first. We con not proceed until it is settled. There is no need to disguise the gravity of the situation. It is not the hour for timid men, for time-serving and soft palavering. The very existence of the democratic partythe old democratic party, which many of us have served for more than a quarter of a century-is at stake, and we can not afford to stand passive and be silent. I have no faith in the sincerity and no patience with the pretense of those who say they are in favor of free silver coinage, but are afraid or unwilling to

Shall our flag be lifted as the emblem of plutocracy, or shall it still represent the great principles and politics of that old democracy which came to us from our fathers? It is exasperating to me that there should be a question as to where the democratic party stands upon this question of silver coinage. It is astounding that men pretending to be democrats should undertake to commit us to the republican doctrine of gold

THE STATE CONVENTION. Here is this convention of democratic editors, and a few days hence we are to have a state democratic convention to declare the position of the party in this state. The fact that such a convention as that called for August 6 is seemingly necessary, and that a battle is to be fought for its control, is alone sufficient to indicate a startling departure, a dangerous menace to our ancient faith. Time and again the Missouri democracy has declared for the free coinage of silver, but now the country is told that Missouri is doubtful upon that question. Gentleman ... the press, none can do more than you to set this doubt at rest. Arouse the democracy of the state: rekindle in their hearts their love for the old party of the people; put into their blood the fire of battle, and we will teach plutocracy, both in Missouri and out of it, that the democracy of this great state is still true to the memory of Jefferson and Jackson and Benton, unapproachable, unconquerable and invincible

Referring to the cry of "sound money," the governor said: They are bait with which more than one lone fisherman' angles for the unwary. There are party cry than a party principle. Party slogans are more often high-sounding deceptions than anything else. Gold monometallists are forever shouting for 'sound money.' 'Sound money' and honest money are in substance the same thing. The declaration is all right, but its use is all wrong, for it is used to deceive. If our gold standard friends were as willing to coin money as they are to coin cheap and misleading phrases we would have free coinage at once. Every sensible, patriotic, self-respecting American believes absolutely in both sound and honest money, and will be satisfied "No honest man will tolerate a fifty-cent

dollar or an eighty-cent dollar, or any other

dollar that will not honestly pay a hundred cents of debt and promptly purchase a hundred cents' worth of the necessaries of life. Neither is any honest man in favor of a hundred-and-fifty-cent dollar. fifty-cent dollar would defraud the creditor: a one-hundred-and-fifty-cent dollar would defraud the debtor. The democrats with whom I co-operate are opposed to both. The solicitude of the money changers for the farmers and wage-earners is positively heartrending. Of course, when the Morgan-Belmont syndicate of Wall street bankers accept our gold bonds from the secretary of the treasury at 104 cents and sell them at 123, they pocket the difference with trembling apprehension of the dangers menacing the workingman as the result of silver coinage. Of course, when the option bears gamble in the products of the field and buy bank stocks with their honest (?) gains, they forthwith seek their closets and pray the good Lord to protect the plowman from the "silver craze." It is by such pharisaical pretenses, by such balderdash, that plain people are to be confused and de-

RATIO OF THE TWO METALS. There is a great outcry against the specific ratio of 16 to 1. We are told that the commercial value of the the two metals is now about 30 to 1, and not 16 to 1, and that silver coinage if had at all, should be upon the former basis. What fixes commercial values? Supply and demand. When silver was demonetized in 1873 16 ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. What has since depreciated silver or appreciated gold? What widened the margin between the two metals in their commercial value? Overproduction of silver? That is false. The relative amounts of gold and silver in the world are not far different to-day from what they were in 1873. The commercial consumption and use of the two metals has not materially changed since 1873. Both are now used in the arts and industries in the same way and substantially to the same extent as they were then used. But the monetary demand for silver has been greatly decreased since 1873, while that of gold has been correspondingly increased. Prior to 1873 the chief source of consumption and, therefore, of demand for both metals was for coinage or monetary uses. Since then that source of demand has been denied silver as the result of legislative enactment. If it should be restored would not the inevitable effect be to enhance the commercial value of silver by increasing its consumption, and to lower the commercial value of gold by admitting into its

rincipal market a rival and competitor where now it has none? That the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold would lessen the difference in the commercial value of the two metals admits of no reasonable doubt, but whether it would reduce the relative values from 30 to 1 down to 16 to 1 is a question to be determined. I maintain that the increase in the difference of value from 16 to 1 up to 30 to 1 is due chiefly to the demonetization of silver. Remove the cause of this increase in the difference of value by restoring silver to its old mintage rights, and I believe that the two metals will soon find about the same level of relative values they sustained to each other prior to the disastrous

crusade begun in 1873. I am in favor, therefore, of beginning where we left off. If we coin at all we must coin at some ratio. We can not begin on the present commercial basis of 30 to 1, for the very day we restore silver to the mints its value will be inreased and the existing margin between the two metals will be reduced. To begin the coinratio would be a discrimination against silver. sible, should have brought all this and the effect would be to retard the advance out? For more than ten years we opposed of its price in the market. Instead of that our netallism. What John Sherman could courage and retard an advance in the value of the sun. In this way the color of the

we can not, on that ratio, maintain both metals and ironed until perfectly dry .- Philaspurged from the hand of Sherman' is sold in circulation at a parity, then congress can at etaliism any better or worse whether it any time in the future do what it has before is accomplished under one man or another? done in the past—change the ratio by decreas-When I think of all the battles I have fought ing the amount of gold in the gold dollar, or it

SHOULD MAINTAIN A PARITY Both metals should be maintained in circula-tion at a parity. That is the doctrine of "sound deny Mr. Cleveland's right to commit the semocratic party to this policy. Aye, more, to so entirely candid, I regard his effort to do so long as congress legislates and the president administers the government along the lines of continued and unrelenting hostility to one of the metals. Elect a congress and a president friendly to Marchine t

tracted difficulty in putting and maintaining both metals in circulation at a parity. Speaking on the subject of indepe

metallism, without European co-operation, the governor maintained that the United States were able to take care of themselves, and that nonetization of silver as we had against its lemonetization. He said:

."Is it not pitiful and humiliating that in this year of the Lord's grace, when Germany and France and even England are struggling to free themselves from the bondage of gold mon ometallism, a democratic administration in the United States should be exerting all its normous power to perpetuate that miserable and destructive tyranny in our own fair land? The German reichstag declares for an enlarged use of silver money, while an American congress repeals the only law which permitted the coinage of a silver dollar. Balfour is winning victories for silver in England, while the president of the United States is striving to destroy it forever as a money metal. Can Missouri democrats, or Missourians of any faith, ever consent to support a policy of that kind, whether it is championed by John Sherman or Grover Cleveland? I hope not, and I believe not.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE. He May Work an Influence in

If He Will. Reports from colleges generally throughout the United States are to the effect that the graduating classes of 1895 have been larger than those in any other previous year. This is, of course, a prominent feature of our national development, and may be strained even so far as to be regarded as another gratifying sign of returning prosperity. At any rate, the annually increasing roll of college graduates is the best of evidence that the door of opportunity is being kept wide open for American youth; for although a liberal education is not absolutely necessary to success in life, it is never-

theless a grand qualification. What becomes of all our college graduates is a question often asked, and as frequently only partially answered. They do not all shine very brilliantly in the fields of literature, art, science or even of theology. But their influence is none the less felt; they are working wonders for the good of the nation at large. Out of a population of nearly seventy millions, probably not five in five hundred are or ever will be college graduates. A much larger proportion have naturally had the rudiments of a common school education; but a very moderate proportion of these latter, owing to the pressure of daily events, the disabling conditions of their surroundings and other similar circumstances. will early have fallen out of the habit of reading any other than ordinary literature, and equally out of the power of thinking into and through the grave social and political questions of the day. But the influence of the college man upon these is destined to become very great. Popular intelligence seeks such enlightening influence in "These are merely catch words. Catch words every walk of life, and when found it is both duly recognized and appreciated. As Bishop Potter pointed out to people whose votes are controled more by a the students at Union college the other day, the well-educated man, albeit in an unconscious manner, metaphorically becomes "the master of his less sophisticated brother."

The man of learning may not be as rich, as adroit, as aggressive or as apparently successful as the man of ordinary information. He may overlooked or forgotten in the mad scramble for place or for power, or in the contentions of political factions. But sooner or later inferior men will be as certainly compeled to listen to him as (to employ a paradoxical instance) the wise and great once esteemed it a favor, in an hour of supreme trial and suspense, to listen to the utterances of an ungraduated Lincoln, but a man who was a student and a seer.-Philadelphia Record.

Book Bound in Gold and Silver. The only gold and silver bound, diamond-incrusted book in the world was lately enshrined in the holy Mohammedan city of Isnan-Ruza, Persia. The book is, of course, a copy of the Alkoran, and is a gift from Abd-ur-Rahman, emir of Afghanistan. The covers of this unique volume, the sides of which are nine and one-half by four inches, are of solid gold plates oneeighth of an inch in thickness, lined with silver sheets of the same thickness. The centerpiece, as well as the corners, are symbolic designs, wrought in diamonds, rubies and pearls. The center figure is a crescent, with a star between its points, the whole design being composed of one hundred and nine small diamonds, one hundred and sixty-seven pearls and one hundred and twenty-two rubies. The diamonds on each corner, which are almost hidden in their golden setting, and the orangecolored lacquer with which they are fastened, are each worth about five thousand dollars. The book itself is parchment, entirely written by hand. It is valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. There is said to have been over one hundred thousand visitors present in Isnan-Ruza the day the holy relic was enshrined. -St. Louis Republic.

The Fight Which Is to Come. The fate of the civilized world had always hung upon the strength of the Aryan nations to repel the attempts of Asiatics to force their way into Europe and to flood the western world with oriental ideas and habits, modes of government, and forms of religion. The struggles of Greece with Persia, and of Rome with Carthage; the struggles of Greeks, Romans, and Teutons with the Saracens; the conflicts, extending to our own times with the Turks, were but so many acts in one long drama, of which the earliest scenes are to be found in the pages of Herodotus, and the latest might be studied in the telegrams of the daily

newspaper.-Life of Freeman, Dean of Westminster. Don't Starch Embroidery. Linen and denim, whether embroidered in white or colors, do not need any starch. They should be ironed when damp, and will then be sufficiently stiff. Wash them in lukewarm suds-never letting the water be really hot-and have them where they stuff and the material used will be preserved. Embroideries should If after a fair trial, it is demonstrated that always be ironed on the wrong side. delphia Inquirer.

> -Modern industry has a foothold in the Arctic regions. Mines are worked on a large scale, and a railroad regularly operated in such high latitudes. This is the case in Sweden, where the Lulea-Gellivare railroad, built for the

THEY BELIEVE IN SILVER

Conference of Free Silver Democratic Editors of Missouri.

The Sedalia Meeting Resulted in a Per manent Organization-Officers Elected, and an Address to the People Issued.

The conference of free silver demo cratic editors held at Sedalia on July 23 was attended by about sixty editors and quite a number of visitors and prominent citizens. The convention was called to order in Elks' hall at 10 a. m. by Col. W. F. Switzler, editor of the Boonville Democrat. H. J. Groves, editor of the Lexington Intelligencer, was made temporary secretary, and James made temporary secretary, and James R. Allen, of the Boonville Advertiser,

Jewett, Shelbina Democrat.

Adjournment was taken till 1 p. m. and in the meantime the editors visited Association park, where, at 11 o'clock, Hon. R. P. Bland, introduced by Mayor P. D. Hastain of Sedalia, addressed a good audience. On reconvening the committee on

permanent organization reported the selection of the following officers: President, Col. W. F. Switzler, Boonville Democrat: vice-presidents, one from each congressional district, as follows: First, John A Knott, Hannibal Journal; Second. B. F. Blanton, Paris Appeal; Third, T. D. Bogie, Rich mond Democrat; Fourth, C. F. Cochran, St. Joseph Gazette: Fifth, W. N. Southern, Inde pendence Sentinel; Sixth, C. H. Whitaker Clinton Democrat; Seventh, T. B. White. War saw Enterprise: Eighth, J. P. Bell, Fulton Telegraph: Ninth, E. R. Britt, St. Charles Banner: Tenth. William McNamee, St. Louis Times: Eleventh.unrepresented: Twelfth.unre

ton Democrat: Fifteenth. O. W. Bingham Schell City, News: secretary, H. J. Groves Lexington Intelligencer: treasurer, C. J. Wal den. Nevada Mail. The executive committee is to be com posed of the elective officers of the as-

presented: Thirteenth.S. H. Lewis, Farmingto

Herald: Fourteenth, S. G. Tetwiler, Charles-

sociation. At the conclusion of an address by Gov. Stone the convention adjourned

the Democratic Press Association of lican people than the deportation of gold. But the prophecy that our stock of gold would be Missouri was adopted. The meetings are to be held semi-annually, the date and place to be fixed by the executive committee.

Adjournment followed the reading of the "Address to the People."

Gov. Stone's Address Gov. Stone, in the course of his remarks, said that he would not discuss the philosophical or economic phase of the money question on this occasion, as he presumed the members of the convention already had settled convictions on the subject of silver coinage. There were some things that ought to be conceded, among them the

following: 1. That gold and silver are both recognized in the constitution as the money metals of the

2. That from the adoption of our first na tional coinage laws in 1792 down to 1873 the silver dollar was by the express terms of the law made the unit of value. 3. That during the first century of our na-

tional life both metals had free entry to the mints of the United States, but the silver dol-

ar remained the unit of value. 4. That the so-called demonetization claus in the act of 1873, if not surreptitiously inserted and passed, was passed without the knowledge of a large majority of the senators and representatives then in congress or of the president of the United States, and also without the question having been in any degree discussed pefore and passed upon by the people. The democratic party has always been the champion of actual, practical bimetallism, while the republican party opposed it. In 1885, son three months after his first election, Mr. Cleveland, in a letter to Gen. Warner and others, gave notice to congress and the country that he was not in sympathy with his party on the silver question. Then began the first serious differences between democrats on the subject of silver coinage. From that day forth Mr. Cleveland, aided by New York and New England financiers, has sought to lead the party away from its ancient policy upon this question, and to bring it into the financial ideas advocated first by the old federal party, then by the whigs, and finally by the republicans. For this reason I openly opposed his nomination in 1892. The fact that a convention has been called in Missouri for August 6 is alone sufficient to indicate a startling departure,a dangerous menance to our ancient

Referring to the cry of "sound money," the governor said they were merely catch words-a device invented by smart politicians.

In concluding, Gov. Stone said: "The German reichstag declares for an enlarged use of silver money, while an American congress repeals the only law which permitted the coinage of a silver dollar. Balfour is winning victories for silver in England, while the president of the United States is striving to destroy it forever as a money metal. Can Mis souri democrats, or Missourians of any faith, ever consent to support a policy of that kind. whether it is championed by John Sherman or Grover Cleveland? I hope not and I believe

Address to the People. The "Address to the People," which was adopted at the night session, is as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI .- A large per cent. of the democratic editors here assembl are conductors of weekly country newspaper and are in daily personal intercourse with the people. Therefore they are in close touch with the people, and enjoy opportunities favorable to an understanding of their views on public questions and of their best interests. Hence, they have no reason to doubt that at least 9 per cent. of the democratic voters of Missour are not only reasonably well informed in re spect to the financial questions so frequently and so earnestly discussed, but are true b metallists, in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and are irrevocably against the single gold standard. With out any attempt in this short paper to discuss these questions, the following may be submitted as some of the reasons, briefly stated, that influence the democrats of Missouri to entertain and advocate the views mentioned. The democratic party, during its entir history, from Jefferson to Cleveland, has been

history, from Jesserson to Cleveland, has been in favor of bimetallism. by which is meant money constituted by admitting both gold and silver to free coinage and making each a legal tender at a certain relation in value to the other, as one of its cardinal principles of faith.

2. The democratic party, both of the nation and the state, have indorsed bimetallism, the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, time and time again in their platforms, and in unmistakable words of English the party is committed to this policy. We now repledge our loyalty to the traditions and platforms of the democratic party, national and state, and to the bimetallic record often made in congress by a very large majority of its representatives in both houses.

3. Congress has power, under the constitu-

3. Congress has power, under the constitu-tion, "to coin money, regulate the value there-of, and of foreigh coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures." and "no state shall coin money or make anything but gold and sil-

vereoin a tender in payment of debts." The power granted to congress is the power to coin money—that is, to coin gold and silver metal into meney and to regulate its value, not to coin gold "or" silver and regulate its value, but gold "aud" silver. Neither metal is money under the constitution, and neither can become money unless coined as such by authority of congress and both thereby become the legal standard measures of the values of all property. Both, when thus coined, are inherently and honestly of the exact value stamped upon their faces, its legal tender power in all payments.

payments.

4 Therefore, it is logically true that no power is given congress to regulate or fix the com-mercial value of gold and silver as metals or to declare that coins made of them by con-gressional authority, or of either of them, shall not be money, sound honest money, and no power is granted to congress to demonetize either gold or silver.

5. The coinage history of gold and silver from the first coinage act of 1792 to the demonetiza-tion act of 1873, illustrates the wisdom of the policy of the first act mentioned, in conformity of eighty-one years on substantial equality, without friction, financial disaster or loss to

R. Allen, of the Boonville Advertiser, assistant secretary.

Col. Switzler stated the object of the meeting, and, on motion of P. B. Stratton, a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization, as follows: P. B. Stratton, Sedalia Democrat; S. C. Tetwiler, Charleston Democrat; C. J. Walden, Nevada Mail; J. T. Bradshaw, Lebanon Rustic, and J. K. Pool, Centralia Courier.

A like committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Missouri, as follows: Col. W. F. Switzler, Boonville Democrat; William McNamee, St. Louis Times; H. J. Groves, Lexington Intelligencer; T. B. White, Warsaw Enterprise, and W. O. L. Jewett, Shelbina Democrat.

Adjournment was taken till 1 p. m. lew at the expense of the unprotected many. 7. Conditions which compel a farmer debtor to confront such shrinkage of values and such corresponding shrinkage of ability to pay must necessarily make him poorer and menace him with bankruptcy. To illustrate: Missouri produced 7.695.000 bushels of wheat in 1872, and the product was worth \$10.849.950, the year before silver was demonetized. In 1890 we produced 30,113,821 bushels, which, at the prices of 1872, would have brought \$42,460,487, but a shrinkage of values of about 47 per cent, had intervened, and our thirty odd million bushels were worth only about \$22,500,000=a loss of nearly \$20,000,000 in one state on a single crop. 8. No convention of the people, large or small, democratic, republican or populist, in any county of any state, asked for the passage of the demonetization act of 1873. Nor did the combinations and representatives of the money-grabbers who demonetized silver in 1873 seek or ask the advice, concurrence or intervention of foreign nations, whatever may have been the fact in respect to the interven-tion of the millionaires in Lombard street, in London. Nor would it be wise for the American people still further to complicate and de-lay a successful solution of the silver coinage question by further dallying with the restora-tion of silver by waiting for the concurrence of England or of the states of the Latin union. We are strong enough and old enough and wise enough to attend to our own business in our own way.

own way.

9. Some of the opponents of free silver coinage, even among our democratic friends, claim to be bimetallists, but oppose free coinage because of the proposed ratio of 16 to 1. Many conclusive reasons, in our opinion, justify this ratio. But it may be stated as a remarkable development of the contention by the enemies of free coinage that while they persistently oppose the ratio of 16 to 1 they suggest no other as better.

until evening, and the delegates again visited Association park, where they listened to addresses by Senator Cockrell and Col. Switzler.

At the evening's session the name of At the evening's session the name of the control of the ore the silver dollar in 1878, and the rec shows that during the five years imm snows that during the live years immediately succeeding demonetization in 1873—that is, from 1873 to 1877, when silver was denied coinage and the single gold standard was in full sway—we exported \$127,000,000 of gold more that we imported: while in the seventeen years from 1878 to 1894 inclusive, we imported about 19.000,000 more gold than we exported.

11. It can be established by official authority that from 1847 to 1860 this country alone produced the enormous sum of \$1.836,000,000 in gold and that in 1868 we had only \$257,000,000 left. Was it driven out by silver coinage? Cerainly not, for during these thirteen years the number of silver dollars coined was comparatively very small. 12. That bimetallism can be successfully

maintained we confidently appeal to the financial history of some of the great nations of Europe. For nearly a century France maintained bimetallism, the free coinage of both silver and gold. In 1884 she had \$537,000,000 in legal tender silver in circulation, and at the same time \$848,000,000 in gold. That is, France had within \$75,000,000 in gold as much as both England and Germany combined. both of the latter being gold standard countries. Why didn't silver drive gold out of France?

13. Since 1873, with the exception of about eleven months of unlimited silver coinage unin the United Sates no silver coinage, and the single gold standard in undisputed sway dur-ing the whole period. Have silver demonetiza-tion and the gold standard protected us against the loss by deportation of our gold? They have not. On the contrary, gold has been hoarded and driven abroad, and to such an extent that the treasury department recently was forced not only to raid the gold reserve, but to issue bonds to borrow gold from the Rothschilds and other foreign bankers, and in the midst of financial difficulties without parallel in our history. Yet the friends of the gold standare attempt to alarm the American people about the loss of our gold if we return to free silver coinage, as we had it for the first eighty-one ears of our history. It can not be questioned that the democratic

party of Missouri is in the midst of great po-litical events, and that still greater are im-pending. The national canvass of 1886 apand unless existing change in Missouri the genuine friends of true bimetallism will find themselves disor-ganized and menaced with divisions and de-

The democratic friends of free coinage of both gold and silver are in a large majority in the state, but of what practical avail is a large majority without a plan of campaign and literally without organization. While all this and more is true of the friends of free comage in the democratic party in the state, the advocates of the single gold standard

1. That the executive committee of this body be authorized to constitute a literary bureau to act in co-operation with a similar bureau, which it is hoped the Democratic State convention at Pertie Springs will appoint. 2. That each democratic free-silver editor of the state is earnestly requested to actively co-operate with the executive committee of his county in perfecting a thorough committee county in perfecting a thorough organization of the democratic voters in such measures as are best calculated to secure harmony and

activity in the canvass, and a full vote and victory at the polls.

3. That we will as one man oppose every effort, no matter from what source inspired, to commit the democratic party to the republican policy of gold monometallism, and that we will in the future, as in the past, fight with un-faltering courage for the old democratic doctrine of bimetallism, by which we mean the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms and at the old legal ratio of 16 to 1. the free and unlimited coinage of both gold an

[Signed] "William F. Switzler, S. G. Tet-wiler, William McNamee, H. J. Groves, T. B.

Vultures and a Dead Tiger. The vulture is seen at its best when dead tiger, brought into camp to be skinned, is exposed in the open. Overhead is a cloudless sky, and not a bird to be seen in that great void by the human eye. The tiger's body is thrown from the pad to the ground, and before the skin has been removed, there, above one, and always nearing the earth, are the vultures circling, poising like things of air; now a dozen of them, in a few minutes a score or two, and then a hundred strong. Then, when the flayed carcass of the tiger is left by those who skinned it, the vultures descend; down they come like feathered hunder out of the sky, and from east and west and north and south. The very embodiment of power, while they whirled aloft and in their quick descent to earth, and now, as they waddie around that carrion beast, misshapen ghouls, whose only apparent strength is that of the ravening jaws which tear and gorge the tiger's flesh, until within the hour nought of that splendid brute remains but a clean-picked skeleton.—Sir Edward Bradden's "Thirty Years of Shikar."

-When the devil doesn't know just what to do in a church, he generally raises a discord in the choir. - Ram's SECRETARY MORTON

Writes a Letter Containing an Object Lesson Upon the Intrinsic Value of Money —The Nwe Metals, Gold and Silver, in the Form of Money, Put to the Test of Fire and the U. S. Stamp Obliterated

The Besult. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Morton, who ranks among the most ready letter-writers of the present administration, and who is generally recognized as a hitter from the shoulder. has written the following letter in reply to an inquiry from an old friend which, in view of the prominence of the monetary question at the present time, will not be devoid of a certain amount



Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 23. - DEAR SIR: Return ing from a small furlough, I find your letter * * In it you state: "Money, whether made of metals or paper, is merely a fiction of the law. The commodity value of the material out of which money is coined or created is of no

equence in a currency. In Wyoming, Otoe county, Neb., there lives a good citizen, who, on the field and in the United States senate, has been a conspicuous figure. He has in his time advocated nearly all kinds of money, including, of course, the "poor man's money," meaning silver at 16 to 1. And now he advertises for sale. for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, a half mile square of his large domains. Many thrifty citizens of Otoe county arrive at the Hotel Wyoming the night before the sale, to be on hand when the bidding begins at 8 o'clock the next morning. During the night the hotel is burned to the ground. Sixteen of the would-be purchasers, each having a thousand silver dollars melted in the conflagration so that the Goddess of Liberty and "In God We Trust" are erased and swallowed up in ragged chunks of bullion, awaken to find that the commodity value of money is of consequence. For, placing their bullion of silver on the market, they find it worth only 63 cents, whereas they bought it at a mint value with labor and labor's product at \$1.29 an ounce. Sixteen thousand dollars of silver coin accidentally melted into bullion brings its owners less than

\$8,000. But there was also one would-be purchaser who had melted in that same fire \$1.000 of gold coin so that the Goddess and "In God We Trust" were lost to view in a lump of yellow bullion without a single sign of government stamp thereon. And this one who held gold finds that the commodity value of his bullion is nearly, if not quite, equal to that stamped upon it as coin by the United States mint He has learned, at least, that the bullion value and the mint value of gold are very much the same and that therefore gold is by far the best metallic

owner feels sixteen times as much consolation when selling in bullion his gold thousand dollars as does anyone of the others selling his nd dollars of silver reduced to And the poor man's best money is that which loses least in value when by fire or otherwise it loses the stamp of the government.

And if at that fire some flat money advocate lost a few thousand paper, promises-to-pay dollars, he also will rise up and dispute the popular fallacy that money is a mere fiction of the law and vehemently denounce the vagary sarv and useless. Gold and silver were money before any law made them so, before any government coined them or any mint stamped them. And then each was valued by the demand for each, and now also the relation of the supply of silver to the demand for silver regu-

But you further say that the government not taking silver for coinage at 16 to I has destroyed the demand for silver. In a government like ours, which as an entity is simply all of us, there can be no demand created either for silver or anything else, except the integral parts of the composite evolve that demand; only the people of the United States by their generally expressed desire for a thing can create a demand for it.

Yours Faithfully. J. STERLING MORTON.

A KANSAS CANARD.

Frank Rogers is Alive and Well, and Bears an Unblemished Reputation. St. Louis, July 26.-The Republic prints the following special from Tay-

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 24. -In your issue of this date a telegram from Topeka, Kas., says that a man who committed suicide there last Saturday has been identified as Frank Rogers, of Greenville, Ill., a son of E. R. Rogers, a minister, who married Miss Cordelia Brown, of Pocohontas. The telegram further states that Rogers' wife is divorced from him, and that Rogers discharged from the employ of the Wabash railway for drinking after spending his wife's fortune. The facts in the case are as follows: Frank Rogers, formerly of Greenville, Ill., son of E. R. Rogers, a minister, is alive and well and a resident of this city. His wife was formerly Miss Cordella Brown, of Pocohontas, and they are living happily together, and have ever since their marriage. Rogers was not discharged by the Wabash railway, never having been in its employ. He worked for the Vandalia line for seven years, and has excellent recommendations from that company. He has not squandered his wife's money; on the contrary, he is better off financially at present than he was at the time of his marriage. Rogers was elected city clerk of this city in 1891, and has been re-elected twice, and is now serving his third term. He is city collector of water rents, and handles large sums of

the public and himself. RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

money to the mutual satisfaction of

Present Status of the Negotiations Relative to the Evacuation of Lizo Tung. New York, July 26.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from St. Peters

The present status of the negotiations between Russia and Japan indicates the prospect of a decision providing for the evacuation of the Liac Tong peninsula in two successive stages. This retrocession will be made step by step as the Chinese government liquidates its indebtedness to Japan in respect of the war indemnity. LOOK for our announcement in TEXT issue of the

HARVEY'S SHARE

Devoted to the Cause of Free Silver. CHICAGO, July 26. - A Chicago paper having asserted that the Horr-Harvey debate was gotten up for the pecuni

of the Product of the Joint Debate to

ary benefit of the debaters, Mr. Henry G. Miller, one of the judges in the contest, publishes a letter written to him by Mr. Harvey before the discussion began, in which Mr. Harrey assigns all his interest in the proposed publication of the debate to two trustees, the money to be expended in promoting the cause of free silver.

Cool and Com Strinble A sensible head rest is one covered with white or pale tinted duck. It is sensible because it is cool and firm, and will bear repeated visits to the laundry and be none the worse. An inter-living is imperative, whether the head rest is filled with down, curled hair or clipped paper, that the cover may be easily removed. Finish with buttons and button holes at one side; a ruffle of torchos ace may be added if it is desired, or s frill of the covering material. Upon one side embroider with black Roman floss, a design of poppies or of hop blossoms in etching stitch, or in "long and-short."-Womankind.

THE FARMER IS HAPPY! The farmer reporting 60 bushels Win-ter Rye per acre; 6 tons of hay and 53 bushels of Winter Wheat has reason to be, happy and praise Salzer's seeds! Now you try it for 1896 and sow now of grasses, Wheat and Rye. Catalogue

Wis., and send this slip along. [K] "Talk about tender-hearted children," said Anna Post, rocking reflectively in her chair, "I never saw anybody to equal the Marshall boys. You couldn't ask either of 'em to fetch in a pail of water, but he'd burst right out crying."

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Tobacco Stinking Breath. Not pleasant to always carry around, but it don't compare with the nerve-destroying power that tobacco keeps at work night and day to make you weak and impotent. Duli eyes, loss of interest in sweet words and looks tell the story. Brace up—quit. No-To-Bac is a sure, quick cure. Guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Ca., New York City or Chicago.

"The curious thing about my business," said the mosquito, alighting softly upon the nose of the sleeping victim, "is that it's more fun to go to work than it is to stay to

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casture weeds a remedy that cures every cind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of

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cause of all of them. Go by the book. Pills roc and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

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